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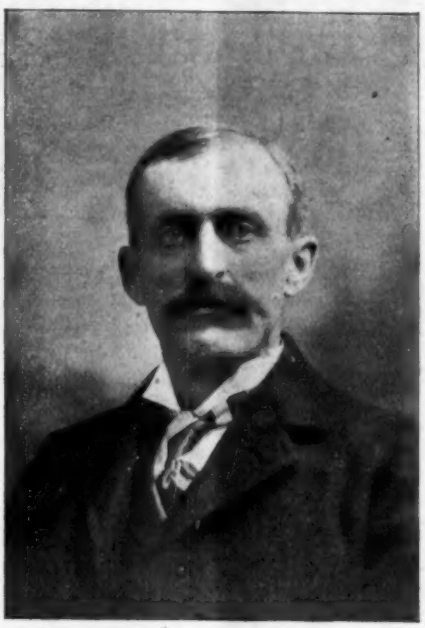
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 11, 1900.

FORTIETH YEAR. No. 41.

WEEKLY



MR. W. F. MARKS, of New York,
Director of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

(Kindness of Gleanings in Bee-Culture.)

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHT WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES:

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The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "Dec00" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1900.

Subscription Receipts—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and duly credited.

Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

Reformed Spelling.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philolog cal Association and the Philological Society of England: — Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound. Also some other changes are used.

The Weekly Budget

MR. E. E. HASTY, of Lucas Co., Ohio, writing us Oct. 3d, said:

"This is the last day of the 21st year of my ownership of this apiary—and about the 49th since I helpt to found it, by going with my father to get its two initial hives."

****

RAYMOND J. CLARK, the 23-year-old son of L. J. Clark, of Winona Co., Minn., mysteriously disappeared from Winona, Minn., Aug. 18, 1900, and has not been heard from since. Any information as to his whereabouts would be thankfully received.

****

MR. MICHAEL JOYCE, of Clay Co., Nebr., called on us Oct. 5th. He reported the seasons for two years as failures, most bees dying from lack of food. He now has 10 colonies, and averaged 50 pounds this year. The prospects for next year appear good, as they have had plenty of rain this fall.

****

SENATOR G. W. SWINK is the great muskmelon and honey producer of Otero Co., Colo. Early in September a Chicago commission firm received and sold 100 cases of Mr. Swink's fine comb honey at 17 cents a pound, which was one or two cents above the market. It was said to be as fine honey as ever came to Chicago. The firm handling the honey say they intend feeding Chicago people on the luscious Colorado muskmelons in summer and on the rich honey in winter from the same locality.

****

MR. C. P. DADANT called on us last Wednesday, when on his way home from his European trip. He reports a splendid time, and will write a number more letters about his long trip. He was looking well, but was very glad to get home once more. He had a delightful reception at the Paris Bee-Keepers' Congress. The name of Dadant seems to be as widely known in France as in America—and that is no small thing.

****

ALFALFA HONEY IN UTAH.—Uinta County seems to be one of the best localities in the State of Utah for fine alfalfa honey. A local newspaper publishes a long article on the subject, closing with these paragraphs:

"The crop of honey produced in this county this season has been a phenomenal one when the facts are taken into consideration, because of drouth the second crop was a partial failure, and the entire cultivated area of the county does not exceed 30,000 acres.

"The people from all parts of the country unhesitatingly pronounce our honey the best that they ever tasted, and our people often boast that honey produced here is the best in the world.

"By making a great effort we have secured a report of the amount of honey produced this year by a majority of our bee-keepers, tho there are several yet to hear from. Following are the figures:

"James Hacking, 24,000 pounds; Geo. Freestone, 14,000; Green & Crandal, 20,000; Jacob Collier, 10,000; Weeks Bros., 8,000; Richens & Christensen, 35,000; Geo. Glines, 8,000; C. C. Bartlett, 45,000; J. H. Holgate, 25,000; G. W. VanGundy, 26,000; Bartlett Bros. & Merkley, 53,000; Lewis Lind, 7,500; Orin Perry, 8,000; Thomas Bingham, 4,500; George Langston, 7,200; Abner Richens, 10,500; Alfred Powell, 8,100; Philly Stringham, 4,200. Total, 318,400 pounds."

We have just received a carload of alfalfa honey from the county mentioned in the above, and it is a fine article. Our prices are given below. There ought to be no trouble to develop a large local demand almost anywhere with such beautiful honey to offer to the public.

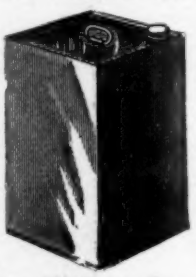
BEST

Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

ALFALFA HONEY*******

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



BASSWOOD HONEY*******

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms in Wisconsin. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Either Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 8 cents; samples of both, 15 cents—to pay for package and postage. By freight—one 60-pound can, 9½ cents per pound; two cans, 9 cents per pound; four or more cans, 8½ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. If ordering two or more cans you can have half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. This is all

ABSOLUTELY PURE BEES' HONEY,

The finest of their kinds produced in this country.

Read Dr. Miller's Testimony on Alfalfa Honey:

I've just sampled the honey you sent, and it's prime. Thank you. I feel that I'm something of a heretic, to sell several thousand pounds of honey of my own production and then buy honey of you for my own use. But however loyal one ought to be to the honey of his own region, there s no denying the fact that for use in any kind of hot drink, where one prefers the more wholesome honey to sugar, the very excellent quality of alfalfa honey I have received from you is better suited than the honeys of more markt flavor, according to my taste. C. C. MILLER.
McHenry Co., Ill.

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHT IN 1861

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

40th YEAR. CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 11, 1900. No. 41.

Editorial Comments.

Mailing Clipt Queens.—In the department of "Questions and Answers," a correspondent inquires why the wings of the Dr. Miller premium queens were clipt before being sent out, and he is entitled to a fuller answer than he there receives.

It should be frankly stated in the outset that it is to be regretted that it was not distinctly mentioned in advance that the premium queens would be clipt. Then there would have been no chance for misunderstanding. But one does not always think of everything in advance.

It would have been easier, of course, to have sent out the queens without clipping, but after careful consideration it was concluded that the best interests of those receiving the queens would be served by having the queens clipt before mailing. It was believed that the large majority would prefer to have their queens clipt in advance—a belief that seems warranted by the fact that only *one* of the whole number receiving the queens has entered any protest.

This brings up the general subject of clipping all queens previous to mailing, a practice that is beginning to prevail to a small extent, and it may be well to give some reasons why it should more generally prevail. The number of those who prefer to have queens clipt has been constantly on the increase, and among those who receive queens by mail are no doubt many who have had little or no experience in clipping queens, but still prefer them without whole wings. Our correspondent says: "It seems to me that if the purchaser wishes the wings clipt, he can do it." It would be at much inconvenience that a purchaser could clip a queen on arrival, for she is in an introducing-cage, and if taken out for the purpose of clipping, there are chances that she might decide to make use of her wings before the clipping was done. Instead of being to the trouble of taking the queen out of the cage and then putting her back into the cage after being clipt, the purchaser would naturally prefer that the operation should be performed by the one who cages her for mailing, for it is comparatively little trouble to clip her while she is in his fingers for caging.

Aside from the generally familiar reasons why a queen should be clipt so that she may not decamp with a swarm, there is a very important reason why a queen received by mail should be clipt, even if the purchaser should prefer that all the rest of his queens should be unclipt. It is that clipping is necessary for the purpose of identification. A queen is received thru the mail, and after the purchaser has had sufficient time to note results, he finds no improvement in his stock. It is important that he should know for certain that the queen in the hive is the identical queen he received by mail. It is difficult in most cases, if not impossible, to be entirely certain whether the queen in a hive is the one introduced or some other. The cases are by no means rare in which two queens are in a hive, a mother and a superseding daughter. The bee-keeper kills one, but the other remains to kill the new queen after she is put in the hive. Sometimes an unsuspected queen-cell is present, and a queen from that takes possession. It sometimes happens that a virgin, or even a laying queen, enters from some other hive, after the bee-keeper has made sure, as he thinks, of the impossibility of the presence of anything in the shape of a queen. In all these cases it is highly important that the new queen be clipt, so that she may be positively identified.

A Stray Straw in last Gleanings in Bee-Culture is right to the point, and is as follows:

> August 18th I took a queen from a nucleus and gave it a caged queen-cell due to hatch Aug. 22d. Aug. 31st I gave it a frame of young brood. Sept. 18th I found eggs and brood, and on the same comb, not two inches apart, two queens, one a virgin by her looks. The case looks a little like this: When the frame of brood was given Aug. 31st, the bees started a queen-cell as a precautionary measure, because their queen was not yet laying, and then allowed both to continue. But did you ever know of such an exception before? Now, suppose these had been black queens, and I had sent to a queen-breeder for an Italian, which I introduced after killing one of the blacks without seeing the other. The Italian would be killed, and three weeks later I would find only blacks hatching, and would feel sure a black queen had been sent me.

[This can and probably does explain how, in one way, a good tested queen turns out to be no better than a common black. Lately we have been clipping our best queens, and only this week we had a case where a customer reported that an imported we had sent him was nothing but a hybrid. We wrote back, and askt if the queen now in the hive had a clipt wing. We have not yet heard from him, but are morally certain that one of two things is true—either that he does not know how to distinguish hybrids from pure Italians, or that the queen has got supplanted in the manner you speak of. It has very often happened, when we have ferreted the matter clear down, that there has been an exchange of queens. The customer was entirely honest, and supposed that we had, of course, made some mistake.—EDITOR.]

The question arises: If the A. I. Root Co., think it advisable that the "best queens" be clipt before mailing, is it not equally desirable for queens of less value?

Extracting-Combs and Unfinisht Sections.—Getting such cleaned up by the bees in the fall is considered by some to be an unnecessary labor. Before acting too largely on that belief, it may be well for the novice to remember that such cleaning up by the bees is at least safe, and that it will *not* result in having anything sour in the combs, nor in having granules to help granulation in the honey the following season.

If a large number of sections or extracting-combs are to be cleaned, the most rapid way to have it done is to use the B. Taylor plan, and expose all at once as fully as possible in the open air for the bees to rob out. While this is

the most rapid way, it is not the safest way in all cases, for if the amount to be cleaned up is not sufficiently large for the number of bees, the sections and the extracting-combs that are not tough thru age will be badly torn. For the beginner at least, the safer way is to use the Dr. Miller plan, and allow access to the combs by means of an entrance large enough to admit only one bee at a time.

It will be still better if you can induce the bees to clean out the combs by placing them over strong colonies and allowing only a small passage between the lower and upper stories. But in some cases the bees will not do this.

The Illinois State Fair was held Sept. 24th to 29th, inclusive. The exhibits of bees and honey were excellent, but confined to a very few exhibitors. Mr. F. Grabbe, of Lake Co., Ill., was judge of the apiarian exhibits. The following is a list of the awards and winners of them, kindly furnisht by Mr. Jas. A. Stone, secretary of the Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association :

Display of comb honey—1st premium, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $20 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $15 ; 3d, J. Q. Smith, $10.

Collection of labeled cases of white honey—1st, J. Q. Smith, $8 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $5 ; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $3.

Collection of labeled cases of amber or dark honey—1st, J. Q. Smith, $8 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $5.

Case of white clover comb honey—1st, J. Q. Smith, $4 ; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $3 ; 3d, Chas Becker, $2.

Case of sweet clover honey—1st, J. Q. Smith, $4 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $3 ; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $2.

Case of basswood comb honey—1st, Chas. Becker, $4 ; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $3 ; 3d, J. Q. Smith, $2.

Case of amber comb honey—1st, Chas. Becker, $4 ; 2d, J. Q. Smith, $3 ; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $2.

Display of extracted honey—1st, Chas. Becker, $20 ; 2d, J. Q. Smith, $15 ; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $10.

Display of honey extracted on the grounds—1st, Chas. Becker, $5 ; 2d, J. Q. Smith, $3.

Frame of comb honey for extracting—J. Q. Smith received all three premiums—1st, $5 ; 2d, $3 ; 3d, $2.

Display of candied honey—1st, J. Q. Smith, $20 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $15 ; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $10.

Display of beeswax—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $15 ; 2d, J. Q. Smith, $10 ; 3d, Chas. Becker, $5.

One-frame observation hive of dark Italian bees—1st, Chas. Becker, $4.

One frame of Golden Italian bees—1st and 2d, J. Q. Smith, $4 and $3 ; 3d, Chas. Becker, $2.

One-frame observation hive of Carniolan bees—1st, Chas. Becker, $4.

Honey-vinegar—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son, $4 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $3.

Display of novelties in honey—1st, J. Q. Smith, $12 ; 2d, Chas. Becker, $8.

Non-Swarmers Good Harvesters.—A Stray Straw in Gleanings in Bee-Culture says :

Formerly I thought that a colony that did not swarm stored more than others simply because of not swarming. I am gradually settling into the belief that, when you find a colony not given to swarming, you find unusually good harvesters, and *vice versa*.

Expresses His Thanks—Untested Queens.—The following letter from Dr. Miller needs no explanation from us :

MR. EDITOR :—I wish you would express my hearty thanks to the many that have sent words of appreciation of the premium queens sent out. But that my time is so fully occupied, it would have been a pleasure for me to have written a personal word to each.

It has been a matter of surprise that a few have had erroneous views as to what constitutes an untested queen. They seem to have thought that it was one which would without fail be properly received by the colony to which it was introduced, and would do good work at laying *after* being thus introduced. Instead of that, all that is to be demanded of one who sends out an untested queen is that she shall be the daughter of certain stock, and that she shall lay before being sent out. The responsibility of the sender ends with that, unless he specially agrees to replace any queen that arrives dead. Every one of the premium queens sent out was the progeny of stock that had an extra record for honey-production, and every one of them did good work at laying *before* being sent out. There will be some losses in introduction, and occasional cases in which queens do poor laying after being thru the mail, but the receiver takes the risk of that.

One subscriber mailed me a queen, with the desire that I replace it, saying it did not lay. Even if it had been the right thing to replace any that did not lay, I could hardly be askt to replace that queen, for the queen he sent to me was not the one I sent to him, having entire wings, whereas the one I sent him was clipt. I have no doubt he was honest in supposing he had returned the queen I sent him, as he says he killed the queen in the hive before the introduction, but it is by no means a rare thing for a virgin queen to turn up in a hive where she is not suspected.

As I said some time ago, there will no doubt be among the premium queens some that are not up to the mark, but the great majority of them will, I think, give a good account of themselves. C. C. MILLER.

Foreign Apiarian Views.—The views and practices of bee-keepers in other countries differ so much from those of this country that one is at a loss to account for it. In England, as well as in some other countries, the black bee is by a great many preferred to the Italian, whereas in this country the Italian is almost universally preferred.

In this country the number of bee-keepers who make their own comb foundation is very small, and nearly all the foundation is made on cylinder machines, while in Germany thousands of foundation presses are owned and operated by bee-keepers.

In this country a brood-comb ten years old is considered better than one freshly drawn out, while across the water a ten-year-old comb is considered objectionable. H. Stassart, a writer in the French journal, l'Abeille et sa Culture, advises that each year at least two of the old combs in a brood-nest be replaced by frames of foundation. It would be hard to get many bee-keepers in this country to do that if the frames of foundation were furnisht free.

The same writer says it is essential that every colony that has not swarmed shall have its queen renewed at least once in three years. In this country it is generally preferred to leave the matter to the bees, and it is probably rare that the bees will continue a queen longer than the three-year limit.

York's Honey Calendar for 1900 is a 16-page pamphlet especially gotten up to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The fore part was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample free; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for $2.00; 500 for $3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us *one new* yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at $1.00.

Our Wood Binder (or Holder) is made to take all the copies of the American Bee Journal for a year. It is sent by mail for 20 cents. Full directions accompany. The Bee Journals can be inserted as soon as they are received, and thus preserved for future reference. Upon receipt of $1.00 for your Bee Journal subscription *a full year in advance*, we will mail you a Wood Binder free—if you will mention it.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Proceedings of the 31st Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

(Continued from page 632.)

After a short intermission, the convention was again called to order by Pres. Root, and Miss Ethel Acklin delighted the delegates with a song.

Mr. N. E. France moved as follows: As there is a great difference in score cards in judging bees, honey, and supplies at the fairs of our land, I move that this National Bee-Keepers' Association appoint a committee of three to consider the matter and report on the same before we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE MAILING AND REARING OF QUEEN-BEES.

Pres. Root—Is there anything further before we renew the discussion on Mrs. Acklin's paper, the rearing of queens? Where we left off was whether queens are injured in transmission thru the mails, and whether we should rear our own queens or buy them. You may not care to go on with that, but I simply tell you where we left off.

Dr. Mason—Queens are injured in the mail, or else those who have sent me queens have defrauded me, and that I don't believe, because I have gotten them from Root, Dadant, Hutchinson and Doolittle, and I don't believe I have been defrauded by any one of them; I believe the queens are injured in the mails.

H. F. Moore—I can think of one instance where they may be injured. At my station the mail train goes by at 40 miles an hour, and the mail-bags are thrown off at that speed against a shanty. I am satisfied a queen would not be worth very much after passing thru that ordeal.

E. Kretchmer—I know of one instance where every bee in the cage was killed by being thrown from a rapidly passing train.

Pres. Root—Are you sure it was from the concussion they received, or was it from some other cause?

Mr. Kretchmer—They had not been in the mail-bag more than 10 to 15 minutes.

Mr. Poppleton—I have quit ordering bees thru the mail entirely.

Mr. Hutchinson—There is something else besides rough treatment; some of the very best queens I have had have been sent a long distance by mail; while the queens may not apparently be injured, people report they are almost worthless, and superseded in a very short time. There is something about putting them in a little cage and sending them away in the hight of the season that seems to weaken their laying powers.

Mr. France—I have noticed over the State of Wisconsin this year more than usual that specially tested laying queens were the ones that complaint was brought about, and I think the sending of a laying queen by mail is a detriment to her.

Frank Coverdale—I received 50 queens in one batch from Texas, about two years ago, and all were introduced safely without the loss of one, but two smothered to death, which might have happened in Mr. Kretchmer's case; they might have been smothered instead of being killed in the mail. All those queens came thru as perfectly as if I had reared them myself. That is a pretty big batch.

Dr. Mason—How do you know they were smothered?

Mr. Coverdale—I watcht them smother.

A Member—What did you let them smother for?

Dr. Mason—Did they smother after they got to your place?

Mr. Coverdale—The weather was very hot; I had to get them down cellar in a hurry.

Mr. Abbott—It strikes me we are getting too much on one side of the question. We are giving the impression that it isn't safe to send queens thru the mail at all; that isn't doing justice to our queen-breeders. I have been getting queens thru the mails for 13 or 14 years, and I have never had an instance of a queen being injured in the mails, excepting on one occasion where all the bees and the queen were dead; how that came about I am not able to tell; of course, they may have been killed in the mails. A great many times they are killed, I know, by bad handling before they reach the mails as many times as they are in the mails. A few years ago I was getting queens from the Old Country; while Mr. Benton was in the East he sent me a number of queens from the Island of Cyprus, and if I am not mistaken some came from Jerusalem, and only two or three of all the queens that were sent over were dead, and they died on the way. Those queens were, so far as I could see, just as good as tho I had reared them in my own yard. I think we are doing the queen-breeders a little injustice when we emphasize the fact too much that they are injured in the mail. You may break your leg walking down a slippery street; you don't always do it. If you see your neighbor walking down and he does it, you don't stop on that account. There were four men in our city killed with electric wires in four weeks, yet the men go right up the places where the others went, and go on with the work as tho nobody had fallen and was killed; it doesn't necessarily follow that because one man took hold of the wrong wire and got more electricity than he could stand, that the next man will do it. It doesn't necessarily follow that because a few bees are injured in the mails the rest will be injured. I believe I get as good queens to send out to my customers as tho they had been reared in their own apiaries; and on very many occasions I believe they are a great deal better, because the people from whom I get them know better how to rear them than I do, or the people to whom they are sent. There are a whole lot of things to know. I don't know anything about rearing good queens. A man askt me about foul brood; I don't know anything about it. If you will ask me about Belgian hares, I can tell you, but I don't know anything about the diseases of bees. I believe in giving the fellow that does know how every possible chance, and don't let us kill his business by creating the impression that you can't transmit bees in the mail.

Dr. Mason—I don't see that we are doing the queen-breeders any more injury when we say we have failed to get good queens thru the mails than we are giving all the people of St. Joseph unjust consideration because four of them got killed by lightning; there is just as much justice in blaming those fellows for getting killed as there is in blaming queen-breeders for the injury to queens in the mails. I don't blame Mr. Root for sending me a queen that proved to be a poor one. I feel sure he sent me a good one; something went wrong before she reacht me, and I believe the mail was to blame for it. Like those men Mr. Abbott speaks of in St. Joseph getting killed, the rest will go on handling wires and we will go on ordering queens just the same, I suppose.

Pres. Root—There are other phases of the question very interesting; we ought to have our question-box very soon.

H. W Funk—I wish to ask Mrs. Acklin about what percent of those cell-cups will be accepted when bees are not gathering honey freely?

Mrs. Acklin—I hardly know what to say. I know this year we have had a great deal of trouble in having the cells accepted—more this year than ever before; it was so very dry in our part of the country the first of the season. I should think anyway about 75 percent for a poor season.

Mr. Funk—I have tried the system, and the bees accept about 1 in 3, when there is no honey coming in. When honey is coming in freely it works all right; when honey seems to be a failure the plan is pretty much a failure to put in the cell-cups direct.

Mrs. Acklin—If you feed the colonies before you put the cells in, you will succeed better.

Mr. Funk—I have tried that to some extent with very little difference, if any.

Mrs. Acklin—It seems to make a difference with us.

Pres. Root—It makes all the difference with us; we can't do anything with getting cell-cups accepted unless we feed a little every day; feed them four or five days previous to the time of giving the cell-cups.

Dr. Mason—I want to ask Mr. France if he thought the queens were as liable to be injured in the mail provided they were caged and left a day or two before being shipt?

Mr. France—I think not.

Dr. Mason—When I have ordered queens I have generally suggested to those I ordered from to cage them and leave them a day or two before shipping.

O. L. Hershiser—It strikes me that we can not tell whether they have been injured in the mails or not; take the class of untested queens that are shipt a very short

time after they begin to lay; it is impossible to tell whether they would be good layers or not; you can't tell whether they were injured in the mail or not. It seems to me that only with queens that have been kept a long time can we tell whether they have been injured or not in this way. I received about 65 queens in the mails last summer; there was no injury that I could tell. Mr. Root has handled a good many queens that have come from the Old Country. I think he could tell us a good deal.

Frank Benton—It seems to me we should distinguish as to the packing; that may cause these injuries. There is no doubt that a queen occasionally is injured by the jarring in the mails by the violent throwing of the sacks, but that is very seldom. I have sent out some hundreds of queens in the last few years, and not one arrived dead until this year, and the report was that that queen having gone from Washington, D. C., to Philadelphia, had arrived, and lookt as tho the bees had been smasht, or something of that kind. I can't understand how it could have occurred except from throwing the sack, but I believe more queens are injured by faulty packing than by any other process whatever. I began sending queen-bees by mail 28 years ago. Some shipments at first went across the Gulf of Mexico, across into Texas, and arrived in excellent condition. The percentage of successful shipments was very much behind the present day, but I have been experimenting with that all these years; I shipt some from the Island of Cyprus; I think I sent the first queen that went on a long sea voyage, sent one lot of 80, and they arrived in good condition in London, England; that shipment was followed by others in 1872; the first shipment was sent across the Atlantic to Australia and New Zealand in 1875; many arrived in as perfect condition as they were sent; many times there were losses attributed to the packing and accumulation of the mails, and things of that kind. I have here in my hand a queen that traveled by letter post from the Island of Cyprus to this country, 18 days on the way, and when I took her from the hive day before yesterday, I could not see that she had suffered on her journey at all. That would not establish a rule, but I have received large numbers of queens from Austria. It is very rare indeed to get a queen that is injured. Occasionally some of them, I think, are replaced sooner, but it is very rare indeed to get one that is dead. When the bees begin to suffer I feel the queen may be injured; she will be if the bees suffer very severely. The food is a very important element, and should be neither too soft nor too hard. It should be so prepared that it is impervious to moisture. The central department of the cage should be shut off as far as possible from the other compartments, and still be free of access in case of change of temperature. It is better to put too few than too many workers in; too many cause the bees to sweat or smother, but too few will stand a greater degree of cold if they have this compartment shut off so they can draw back. The cage should not be too large. When the bees are jolted about, they should have room to be protected. I would not take altogether very young bees or very old bees—perhaps about seven days old. I think if we give heed to the manner of packing, and be sure that our queens themselves are vigorous, there will be a very much less percentage of loss or injury thru the mails.

Mr. Acklin—I would like to ask Mr. Benton how many workers he puts into a cage with one compartment?

Mr. Benton—I never made a cage with one compartment—always three compartments.

Mr. Acklin—The cage we use has one compartment for the candy and one for the bees.

Mr. Benton—It is not the cage that has received my name then. For transmission anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, I would put, during the summer season, about eight to ten workers, not more than ten. In the cage should be two compartments for the bees, and one for the food; in this instance each compartment about one inch across and ¾ inch deep. For transmission across the Atlantic I put in about 12 to 14 workers, have the holes a little deeper, nearly one inch deep and one inch across; two good compartments for the bees, one for the food. That is the size I would use in the shipments to Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Acklin—We have formerly been using a cage with one large compartment, one side of which we have tin. We found we had a large percentage of loss. We changed to the Benton cage, and our losses were largely reduced. Small compartments about ¾ inch hole and 1 inch deep are better than large openings.

A. D. D. Wood—Twice the past season I have had a queen from the same place; a gentleman who has handled bees for a good while, altho he is a foreigner, not conversant with our language, and did not read much in our books; he furnisht queens at two different times, and both times they died without being successfully introduced, and were only carried a matter of three miles. I think in this instance the deaths were due to the fact that he put no pasteboard or air-tight covering over the wire in the face of the cage. He used the ventilated cage; did not protect them in any way; they were not in the mails at all.

Mr. Acklin—That is a very important matter that Mr. Benton mentions, of having three holes, one a dark compartment, and another that is lighted and better ventilated. In cold weather we make a little difference in the packing of our cage. We put oil paper over the top, up to the outside hole. I never before noticed there was a difference between our cage and the real Benton.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles.

Importance of Preparation of Bees for Winter.

BY H. D. BURRELL.

IF we hope for a good honey crop in 1901, and of course every live apiarist does, it is very necessary that bees go into winter quarters in good condition. Unite the weak colonies, feed the light ones, and, if bees are to be wintered out-of-doors, tuck all in snug and warm before Nov. 1. In my experience for a long term of years, bees winter better if all work with them is finisht before settled cold weather begins. Bees should have several good flights after they are disturbed last, if possible.

Bees often winter well when badly disturbed in winter, but they winter in spite of it, not because of it. I once heard—from a reliable source, too—of a bee-keeper who made a practice of frequently stirring up his bees in winter, pounding on the hives, etc. He "wanted them to wake up and eat, and not get cold and stiff, and starve." And his bees wintered well, too; but no wise bee-keeper will follow that plan.

Once I had three hive-covers blow off during a wet snow-storm in November, and when it was discovered some hours later, there were several inches of snow on the bare combs. While one-third of all the colonies I had died before May came, those three wintered well; but I never thought it was because they got wet. When the stores are all right, and the bees of normal strength, and kept dry, they will winter well anyway, but we seldom know surely that the stores are all right. Therefore, it is always safest to supply the good conditions every year that are always under our control. It is better to be safe than sorry.

My methods of preparing bees for winter are as follows: I have seen in August that all colonies I intend to winter are of good strength, and have good queens. I always have a fall crop of honey, large or small, which lasts until frost comes, usually about the middle to the last of September. Very soon after this time, the caps are removed from the hives and each hive weighed. Light platform scales are easily moved from hive to hive, and two operators lift the hives to the scales and weigh them. This work is soon done, and there is no guess-work about weights. We know the weight of a hive and set of combs, and, before the colonies are put away for winter, know that each one has at least 30 pounds of stores, and if some have 40 pounds, all the better. All these stores will not be used before new honey comes in the spring, but sometimes little honey is carried from early bloom, because of unfavorable weather, and I prefer that every colony shall have sufficient stores in the fall to last until June. It saves time and tinkering.

Sometimes combs of honey are taken from extra-heavy hives for lighter ones; sometimes the light ones are given frames of honey reserved for this purpose when extracting, and sometimes I have to feed sugar.

If I lived in a locality where there was no fall honey crop, and it was necessary to feed, I would feed in August a thin syrup made of about equal quantities by weight of water and sugar, mixt cold, and fed slowly. For feeding late I want a syrup nearly of the consistency of ripe honey, and this should be fed as quickly as possible, so as not to

induce brood-rearing. Too young bees are apt to winter poorly.

For each 14 pounds of feed wanted, weigh out 4¼ pounds of water, the ¼ pound to allow for evaporation. Heat the water to the boiling point, then stir in slowly 10 pounds of the best granulated sugar for each 4 pounds of water, and let all commence boiling again; then remove from the fire. While waiting for the syrup to boil, dissolve in a cup of warm water one-half teaspoonful of pure tartaric acid for each 10 pounds of sugar, and stir it into the syrup. This is important. Unless some preventive measure is taken, the syrup will harden in the combs, and the bees starve. I once lost 50 colonies of bees in that way. One-fourth or one-third pound of good extracted honey to each pound of syrup, well mixt while the syrup is warm, will also prevent granulation.

While the feed is yet quite warm, feed it to the bees, giving at one time all a colony needs, if possible.

I have used many different kinds of feeders, but like best one invented by James Heddon. This is a wooden box which holds about 25 pounds of honey or syrup, and covers the entire top of a hive. It is so arranged that bees won't drown in it, and can be filled without coming in contact with the bees. With 30 of these feeders I once made the syrup and fed five barrels of sugar in five days, to over 100 colonies of bees, for winter stores. If the weather is not too cool, an average colony will carry 25 pounds of syrup in one night.

A tin pan makes a fair feeder, if placed in the hive cap filled with warm syrup, and covered with cheese-cloth, thru which the bees will draw the feed and not get drowned.

I have wintered bees successfully in a cellar, but in this country, where we usually have cold, backward springs, bees need protection about as much in the spring as in winter, often until late in May, and we prefer protecting them on the summer stands.

My hives set in groups of four, two facing east and two west. In summer the hives in each group are about one foot apart, and the groups eight feet. With this arrangement bees or queens seldom get into the wrong hive. For wintering, the hives in each group are placed close together, and a bottomless box is used large enough to allow five inches of packing around the hive, and six inches on top. This box is made in four sections of shiplap stuff, and can be easily taken apart and packt away in small compass in summer. One side of the box is 8 inches higher than the other, which gives a slope to the roof. The roof is made of 6-inch re-sawed sound lumber. Two layers of these thin strips, loosely laid on, and breaking joints over the cracks, keep all dry. They are held in place by a loose crosspiece at the top and bottom, weighted with stones. If nailed together they swell and shrink and crack. For packing material I prefer dry sawdust, but planer-shavings, dry leaves, or chaff, does very well.

The hive-covers are removed, and the slat honey-boards turned over. This gives an open space of about ⅝ of an inch over the frames, and permits the bees to pass freely in a body over them. A piece of burlap or other cloth is placed over the honey-board, and the packing placed on it. An opening is arranged thru the box, and packing to the entrance of the hive, which permits the bees to pass out and in, in fair weather. The packing material is placed directly on the ground, and never absorbs enough moisture from it to wet it for more than an inch. Of course, the hives set where water never stands.

The hives have loose, reversible bottoms, and as placed for winter allow two inches of space under the frames, which I find a great advantage in wintering. It permits the dead bees to drop below the combs, and insures good ventilation. A strip of wood, with a notch on one edge ¼ by 3 inches, fills the front end of this open space. In winter this strip is placed notch-side up, and gives an entrance-way for the bees, which never gets clogged with dead bees, and is too small to permit mice to enter. In the spring the strip is easily removed, and the dead bees raked out, and then the strip is replaced notch-side down, for the better convenience of the bees in their spring work. In winter, a slanting board is leaned against the packing-case before the hive entrances, which keeps out wind, snow, and sunshine. The sun shining into the entrance of a hive will often coax bees out when it is so cold they will not get back.

My bees are left in winter quarters until all danger of cold weather is past, often until June. I much prefer the method of out-of-door wintering to using double-walled hives. They are expensive and cumbersome.

I have been almost uniformly sccessful with this method of wintering bees, and have never met with very serious winter losses since I adopted it, even in hard winters when neighbor bee-keepers lost all, or nearly all, their bees.

Van Buren Co., Mich.

Questions Answered—Sections Carrying Foul Brood

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

QUESTION.—Would there be danger of communicating foul brood to a healthy colony of bees by using over it sections and section-holders which had been used the previous season on foul-broody colonies (the combs in them containing no honey), provided the sections and holders were scraped and sandpapered?

ANSWER.—This is something I do not remember ever hearing about being tried, nor did I try it when my bees had foul brood in the early 70's. From the experience I had with the disease at that time, and knowing what foul brood in the apiary means, I would say that I should not want to try such an experiment, for the risk would be too great. However, if I had many such sections and holders I think I would do this: I would locate two or three colonies of bees four or five miles from all other bees, and use these sections on them, keeping the remainder where no bees could gather propolis from them, and, after one or two years' test, if no harm resulted to these colonies, I should consider it safe to use the rest anywhere.

FOUL BROOD SPREADING.

QUESTION.—If a colony is attackt with foul brood, how long a time will it require for the combs to become one-half or more affected?

ANSWER.—That depends very much upon the time of the year, and upon how much foul-broody honey was taken into the hive when the disease was started. If one of my colonies was to rob out a diseased colony, bringing from 10 to 15 pounds of honey from it during the month of April, I should expect that said colony would have cells of diseased and dead larvæ thruout all of the brood by the middle of July to the amount of one-half or more of the cells containing brood; but of course the dead and live brood would be all mixt together to a greater or less extent. If only a few bee-loads of honey were taken, and this during the month of September, I should not expect the brood to present the above appearance before the next August, and possibly not till the spring of the second year. But, as I have had no foul brood to deal with since the year 1873, I feel that my ideas in the matter may be like the backslidden professor's prayers, "a little rusty."

SUPERSEDING QUEENS.

QUESTION.—In your "Scientific Queen-Rearing" you speak of finding a colony about to supersede their queen, and then keeping them building queen-cells and rearing queens for you as long as the queen, about to be superseded, lived. Now, what I wish to know is this: How do you know, or how can you tell, when a colony is about to supersede its queen?

ANSWER.—From an experience covering a period of more than 30 years, I think that I can safely say that bees never build queen-cells to a state of perfection great enough to be supplied with eggs or larvæ unless they expect to swarm or supersede their queen. To be sure, they will start embryo queen-cells or "acorn-cups," as some call them, all along during the season of the year when they can fly from the hive, but none of these are carried or built out further toward perfect queen-cells by way of lengthening out and drawing the mouth of them down to the size in which we find eggs and larvæ in them, unless the bees are either intending to swarm or supersede their queen. So, when you find lengthened-out queen-cells, you can rest assured you will find either eggs or larvæ in them. And when you find queen-cells having eggs or larvæ in them at any other time save the swarming season; you may know that the bees are about to supersede their queen.

Now, when finding such lengthened-out cells containing eggs or larvæ, you may always know that such a colony will save and rear all of the larvæ (unless injured in transferring) into fine queens you may give them in prepared cells, as I give in my book, and all queens so reared will prove to be the very best queens that you can possibly rear under any condition, or by any of the known plans, no matter whether the colony intends to swarm or supersede its queen. There is this difference, however: If the colony

swarms that puts a stop to its rearing queens for you, unless you return the swarm; but if it intends to supersede its queen it will build queen-cells right along for you as long as the old queen lives. But you must not let this colony so perfect a young queen that it emerges from the cell, but keep the queen-cells taken out before any hatch, all the while; for if a young queen is allowed to emerge from her cell, the bees may let her kill the old one, or whether she does this or not they will build no more cells, and most likely they will destroy all the other queen-cells that may be in the hive at this time.

REARING QUEENS AFTER THE HONEY-FLOW.

QUESTION.—I wish to rear some queens to supersede a part of my old ones after the honey-flow is past. Can I rear them as late as September or October, and be sure of drones for their fertilization without any special provision for drones?

ANSWER.—In this locality drones are usually driven out of the hives very soon after the honey-flow ceases; and unless there should happen to be some queenless colony in the neighborhood which would keep their drones, the queens reared as our questioner proposes might prove to be drone-layers; still, as a rule, some colony within mating distance of our queens is liable to hold or keep their drones so that little risk is run in having queens prove drone-layers if reared the first half of September. Bnt I should prefer to run no risks, nor would I wish my queens to take their chances of mating inferior drones, coming from a promiscuous source; and for this reason I set frames of drone-comb in two or three of my best colonies for drones about the middle of the summer honey-flow, and as soon as that flow is over this drone-brood is mast in a very strong tiered-up colony, which is now made queenless, when it will keep the drones from this selected brood as long as it has no laying queen. This colony is now fed abundantly, so that the drones are inclined to go out in great numbers on every pleasant day, and thus we secure the mating of our queens to our satisfaction.

This massing of drone-brood from selected mothers for fall rearing of queens pays as well, according to my way of thinking, as anything any queen-breeder can do. I am fully persuaded that as much depends upon the selection of good drones as upon the selection of the queen we breed from; yet how few pay any attention to this matter of the selection of drones. And I have been so much interested in this matter that for several years I have, on cool days when not troubled with robber-bees, "hand-pickt" the drones coming from these selected mothers, picking out and killing all of the inferior drones, as to size and markings, contained in this drone-keeping colony, believing that the improvement in my bees has more than paid me for so doing.

Of one thing I am certain, and that is, that we can not pay *too* much attention to the improvement of our bees.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Apiary of Mr. Chas. Roebling, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

BY JOHN R. SCHMIDT.

AUGUST 4th I had the pleasure of visiting one of the best regulated and nearest to the so called "model apiary" that I have ever seen. Taking a street car I was soon "whizzing" thru the busy streets toward one of the most beautiful and picturesque suburbs to be found anywhere in the United States. A ride of 30 minutes on one of our fast and up-to-date electric cars, brought me to within a seven minutes' walk of the home and apiary of Mr. Chas. Roebling, a most enthusiastic and intelligent bee-keeper.



Apiary of Mr. Chas. Roebling, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Mr. Roebling has an ideal country home of 88 acres, just far enough from the city to be convenient, where one may live in true country style and still have all the advantages of the city and country combined. The apiary—a picture of which I secured—is situated on one of the highest points in this section of the country, and at present consists of about 36 colonies, which are run for both comb and extracted honey. The owner of the apiary is pictured in the act of lifting a cover from a hive. The other individual—well, he did not "press the button" this time.

In the rear of the apiary, forming the background of the picture, the house stands among the trees; and near by, located at a convenient distance from the well, where one may quench his thirst with cold, sparkling water so desirable on a hot, dry, July or August day, a hammock swings in the cool shade of the trees. This is Mr. Roebling's favorite resting-place, where he reads his bee-literature, of which he has a good supply. Indeed, this is the favorite place with all, for on the hottest day it is one of the very few cool places to be found. There is always a refreshing breeze, and Mr. Roebling informs me that this breeze does away with the necessity of shade for his bees, and he has never experienced the least trouble from the heat which seems to prevail in the apiary.

The beauty of the view from among these trees is something that can not be described or pictured. Looking down directly toward the apiary the hill slopes toward a small wooded ravine, then gradually rises into green meadows and cultivated fields to nearly the same hight as the observing point. Turning slightly to the left there is a break in this beautiful panorama, and thru the blue, hazy distance one can see the Kentucky hills 20 miles away. This is a fine bee-location, but, like all others, failure is not an unknown term, this year being something little short of being a failure.

While talking bees and resting under these trees, Mr. Roebling related how he built up his present apiary from one colony—a swarm caught while at work in the fields one day. The first attempt at bee-keeping proved a failure; the bees being hived in a dry-goods box lived and prospered for a short time in one corner of the box, but the cold winter soon put an end to their existence. The following spring another swarm was captured, and this time a 10-frame Langstroth hive was purchast, and the happy owner thinking 10 frames too many in the hive, only inserted *two*; but, to his surprise, on examining them some time afterwards, he found these two frames completely filled, and the remaining space filled with combs running in every

direction. This colony was the nucleus of his present apiary, and it threw off large swarms every year until recently, when it was transferred to a new hive, and the usable combs properly fitted into frames.

Mr. Roebling has a good grocery and private trade for his honey, and delights in having the best bees and apiarian implements procurable. His section and extracted honey are placed upon the market in the most up-to-date manner. He reads the best methods by the best writers, and does not fail to apply them. In fact, he is a bee-keeper who does *not* think he knows more than any other bee-keeper; has not a lot of silly notions, and does not already know more than the journals can ever teach him, and therefore feels he ought to read them. He combines the Belgian hare business with bee-keeping successfully, of which I will have something to say in another article later on.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Clipping the Wings of the Premium Queens.

DR. MILLER:—The premium queen mailed to me arrived in good health, and is safely introduced.

Please tell me the reason you clip the wings of queens you send out. I never clip the wings of my queens, and do not like them clipt. Had the season not been advanced I should have sent the queen back and requested another.

It seems to me that if the purchaser wishes the wings clipt he can do it; but who can put the wings back if he does not want them clipt?

I do not want to be crabbed or fault-finding, but really, Doctor, do you not think it doubtful policy to send out mutilated queens, unless the purchaser requests such?

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—There is just one reason why I have gone to the extra trouble of clipping the premium queens that were sent out, and that is that the contract with the publishers of the American Bee Journal demanded it. As to its being doubtful policy, the editor can speak for himself, altho I believe on the whole it was a wise thing to do.

[See "Editorial Comments" for further reply.—ED.]

Making Bees Swarm Naturally.

Can bees be made to swarm naturally by feeding so they will rear queen-cells before they swarm at this time of the year? MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWER.—If the weather is warm enough for bees to fly freely, and they are gathering nothing from the flowers, you may hasten the swarming of a colony by feeding. But feeding will make no difference if the bees are gathering freely abroad. You may do something toward hastening swarming by giving a colony frames of sealed brood from other colonies, thus increasing its strength.

Full Sheets or Starters—Best Comb-Honey Hive—Transferring.

1. I filled a hive with full sheets of foundation, and the bees tore it and pulled it out. Would you advise me to put in full sheets, or just starters?

2. I want to use the most convenient hives for comb honey next year. My frames fit the Langstroth hive. Would you advise me to use the Langstroth hive? or what would be better?

3. Would you advise me to lift out the frames and bees and put them in new hives, as I want them all in hives alike? and when would be the best time to do it—this fall or in the spring? WEST VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Full sheets are better, because they make sure of all worker-comb. But when a swarm is first hived, if you confine them upon four or five frames till they are built full, there will be very little drone-comb with starters.

2. With Langstroth frames of the regular size, 17⅝x9⅛, a change is hardly advisable.

3. If your hives now in use are good, it would hardly pay to throw them away and use new, unless there be some difference in size of the hives, which would hardly be if all frames are of the same size. The dovetailed hive is a very desirable kind, but not enough better than hives with plain joints to make it advisable to throw away a good hive of the latter kind. If frames are merely to be lifted out of one hive and put in another, it matters not whether it is done in fall or spring, only it ought not to be done after bees stop daily flights.

Troubles of a City Bee-Keeper.

1. I am trying to keep a few bees away up in the northern part of New York city, but make a poor showing, owing no doubt largely to my unskillful handling of them. I am in trouble with them, and want advice and help. I shall secure a fair crop of honey this fall if I can get the supers off of my hives. At present they are stuck so tight with bee-glue that it is hard to move them, and when I get them partly loose and raised, say an inch, I find the lower frames glued to them; that is, the top of the brood-frames glued to the bottom of the super. Now tell me what is to be done.

2. Yesterday I took off 40 pounds from one hive by taking out the sections one by one. It was the best I could do without tearing things all to pieces. Next season I am going to try rubbing castile soap over all parts liable to be glued; as the soap is of a greasy, oily nature, I have an idea it may help. Do you think it will work? N. Y.

ANSWERS.—1. You can hardly be said to "make a poor showing" if you "secure a fair crop of honey." A crop of honey is the desideratum.

Raise the super as you did before, say half an inch or an inch, blowing in a little smoke and putting a block under the super to hold it up. Now, take your screw-driver, or whatever you use as a hive-tool, and putting it between the top-bar of one of the frames and the super, gently pry down the top-bar. Do the same with all the top-bars that are glued to the super, and then you can remove the super.

2. It is at least worth trying. Vaseline has been recommended for the same purpose. With a ¼-inch space between top-bar and super there ought not to be need for much precaution.

Comb Foundation Sample Appears to be All Right.

I enclose a sample of comb foundation of the last I bought. I had no chance to find out thru the bees, owing to their not gathering any surplus since the first week in August (I got a half crop of comb honey.) Please tell me if it is made of adulterated wax, or what is wrong with it. It neither looks nor smells like any I have had before.

WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—In looks and smell there appears nothing other than should be found in a very excellent sample of surplus foundation, and it would be a matter of great surprise if bees should make any objection to such foundation. I don't know who made it, but it is a matter of comfort to know that in this country all the reputable makers of foundation may be safely trusted to send out nothing but a pure article. Altho other countries are accustomed to point to America as the seat of all adulterations, yet in the matter of comb foundation the shoe is certainly on the other foot. Adulteration is so common in Germany that it is one of the reasons why something like 20,000 bee-keepers have foundation-presses of their own.

The Chicago Convention Picture is a fine one. It is nearly 8x10 inches in size, mounted on heavy cardboard 10x12 inches. It is, we believe, the largest group of bee-keepers ever taken in one picture. It is sent, postpaid, for 75 cents; or we can send the American Bee Journal one year and the picture—both for $1.60. It would be a nice picture to frame. We have not counted them, but think there are nearly 200 bee-keepers shown.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

The Afterthought.

The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

VARIATIONS IN WEIGHT OF A COLONY.

That greatly longed for and despaired of thing—a cure for bad seasons—arrived at last! And will the inventor patent it? And how high will he put the price? F. W. Hall, page 573, takes a 10-pound super of sections from a hive that only weighs 70¼ ounces all told! Or are we driven to suspect (Bathos!) that where we read 70¼ ounces we must understand 70¼ *pounds?*

To assist Mr. H. in a puzzle which seems to trouble him, I will remark that a hive gets lighter in the forenoon from at least four causes. First, drying out of dew or rain in the wood of the hive—often much more than one would suspect, but perhaps insignificant in this case. Second, exhalations from the bodies of the bees and brood. I think there is a variation as to how much of this remains inside the hive at night, and gets outside during the fornoon, and how much passes out immediately at night. This loss may be expected to be large when much brood is present, and small when there is little brood. Third, evaporation of nectar—mostly fanned outside at night, except when the gathering is very large; but some of the vapor may remain inside as a dampening of inner surfaces. The fourth cause, of course,is the weight of the bees that go out to the fields—a very variable element. Also, sometimes, nectar comes in in the forenoon, and not in the afternoon, and sometimes *vice versa*. I think these causes properly adjusted will account for most of the eccentricities of weight in such tables.

WHIMSICAL ABOUT EATING HONEY.

That lady on page 563, I guess her inability to eat honey was simply a whim—supported perhaps by a little nerve action, as when we can't "go" something because we once took it with pills. Her five days of swollen face kept her thinking about bees and honey, and tasting of the latter, until the rather immaterial barrier's disappeared, and the real facts came to the surface—and hitherto unknown kinks of chemistry need not be called in.

COLOR OF CARNIOLAN BEES.

And it's a *rusty* gray instead of a steel gray that the Carniolan bees are. Strange, how long it took this fact to get to the surface. Doctors disagree of course, but the way our bee-doctors disagree on the color of the Carniolans seems to be a rather extreme case. Chance for our skeptics to say, Is there any such thing as the Carniolan, except as A B and C pop the name onto something they want to float? Page 564.

REARING QUEENS UPSTAIRS.

The scheme of rearing queens upstairs, while a queen presides as usual below, is still mooted, I believe; and those who still adhere to it might do well to meditate on what the veteran breeder Alley says on page 565—most of such queens are short-lived and worthless, except in the swarming season, when good queens can be reared almost any way. The thing is rather important. To win a little convenience at the cost of a general damaging of queens would be a sorry bargain. To be sure, Mr. Alley is not above being mistaken; but the probabilities of the thing rather seem to lie his way. Should we expect bees that already have a good queen, and no assignable reason for wanting another, to do their *best* in that line? But I should say, look a little out—yes, look a big out—for bees that will build queen-cells by the thousand. There is such a thing in nature as degeneration.

LONG-TONGUED BEES AND SHORT-TUBED CLOVER.

I will not try for a complete review of the stirring paper of Dr. Miller on long-tongued bees and short-tubed clovers, which begins on page 566, but merely murmur a little at two of the dominant ideas. One is that we *must* succeed if the effort is pusht years enough. Suppose now that there was a proposition to increase the size of the elephant. Would it be true that with thousands of years enough (or millions) man must succeed in breeding an elephant a hundred feet high? No. Long before that size was reacht the point would be reacht where flesh and blood and bone could not endure the pressures that would occur. I think it not a rare thing, but a common one, for nature's developments to be already quite near in some vital element (very likely an unseen and unsuspected point), but quite near to the point beyond which development can not be pusht for physical reasons. I think this so frequent that the phrase, "We must succeed," ought not to be used. The other thing is a sort of air that "one man is as good as another, sure," in work of this kind. How is it in looking for a queen? One pair of eyes will see her very quickly. A dozen other pairs will only see a curious, moving mass of bees, all looking just alike. Should you "commandeer" a hundred men at random, and order them at tongue-clover work, three or four out of the hundred would *accomplish* more than all the rest.

FINE-GRAIN AND COARSE-GRAIN GRANULATION.

One of the valuable remarks in the valuable paper of Prof. Cook, page 566, is the surmise that fine grain and coarse grain in granulated honey mainly depends (as in other crystallization) on the rapidity of the process; the more quickly the thing is over with the finer the grain. I would add that the coarsest crystals of all seem to be at the bottom and sides of thin honey, and in unsealed cells where only part granulates. In both these situations the process can go on for weeks. Still, rapidity alone may not determine all.

HONEY ON COMMISSION OR OTHERWISE.

It seemed to me that Mr. Doolittle hit almost too hard at the article of W. F. Marks, page 567; but the plan of Mr. Marks, to try stopping entirely the sale of honey by commission, can not be tried, not even if the trial seemed desirable to the most of us. Obviously it would require something like unanimity, and that *couldn't* be secured.

SQUIRT-GUN FEEDING OF BEES.

To have the bottom tight, and everything just right, and then with a squirt-gun feed the whole apiary in a few minutes just at dusk—well, it does seem to be just the poetry of stimulative feeding. The trouble 'pears to be that the practice of stimulative feeding is losing currency. Get a bigger crop if you use a pop-gun instead. (Patent applied for on stimulative pop-gun.) Page 574.

A MUCH-RETA(I)LED STORY.

So they held the tails of the oxen that mogged home to whistle music, carrying a swarm of bees as an outer coat of fur—but our editor, he wouldn't hold the *tales* of the plowman and the St. Louis Republic. Page 578.

MINIATURE TUMBLERS FOR HONEY SAMPLES.

Possibly C. P. Dadant may have been too fast in saying that we have no use for the miniature tumbler of honey holding a little over an ounce, and selling for three cents—the tumbler itself costing only a cent. All our packages are to eat at *home*, while this seems to be an eat-on-the-spot sort of device; a novel rival for candy. May it not act as a missionary to increase the customers for honey? May it not (properly pusht) in some great crowds, carry off a big lot of honey without lessening ordinary sales in the least, but the contrary? And American glass men are capable of devising a tiny tumbler that would be valued as a toy when empty. Page 582.

SHADE-BOARDS OF TIN AND SHINGLES.

Shade-board covered with tin, and let the roof leak *if it can*.—Doolittle. Shade-board made of second-hand shingles and a slat—to cost almost nothing—and a reliable roof.—Hutchinson. You pays your money ($1.00 per year) and you takes your choice. Page 583.

FLIES AND BUGS ON BASSWOOD.

Quite a problem when flies and bugs visit basswood and bees do not. Possibly the insects seen could get some provender by *gnawing* at the nectar-glands, while bees do not come till there is nectar sufficient for pumping. Page 586.

LATE YELLOW SWEET CLOVER.

That's quite a bit of news that Aaron Snyder contributes, page 589—*two* yellow kinds of sweet clover, one of them late, and just as big as the white kind. But as it's not beauty nor variety that we're after, the late yellow hardly shows any reason why we should desire it, as I see—that is, provided we have the white kind already.

A Close and Exciting Election!

Which will be Elected?
How many Votes will he Get?

***

Send 25 cents for a three months' subscription to the

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CHICAGO,

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and a chance in the

Prize guessing contest for $5,000 in cash,

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which will be awarded to those coming the nearest to the official figures of the popular vote cast for the successful presidential candidate.

The Publishers' Guarantee Association has deposited $5,000 in the Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of paying these prizes, under strict conditions preventing its use for any other purpose.

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To the third	250.00
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To the next 40, $25 00 each	1,000.00
To the next 50, $10.00 each	500.00
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198 cash prizes	$5,000.00

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McKinley's popular vote in 1896 7,107,304
Bryan's popular vote in 1896 6,533,088

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When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure you write your name and address and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as we receive your subscription we will fill out and send you a certificate corresponding to guess made by you, which will entitle you to any prize that you may draw. Be sure and keep your certificate. We will file the duplicate with the Publishers' Guarantee Association. Every subscriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends subscriptions to Farm, Field and Fireside.

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CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

My Candidate is .....

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This Contest will close November 5, 1900,

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Revised by Dadant—1899 Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helpt on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for $1.25, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for $1.75; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us **THREE NEW** subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with $3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

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That will just "roll" in the honey, try **Moore's Strain of Italians,** the result of 21 years of careful breeding. They have become noted for honey-gathering, whiteness of cappings, etc., thruout the United States and Canada.

Warranted Queens, 75c each; 6 for $4.00; 12 for $7.00. Select warranted, $1.00 each; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00. Strong 3-frame Nucleus with warranted Queen, $2.50. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

27Dtf **J. P. MOORE** (lock box 1) **Morgan, Ky.**

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reared from the best 3-band honey-gatherers, by the Doolittle method. Untested, 45 cents each; 1 dozen, $4.50. Tested, 75 cents each; 2-frame Nucleus, with tested queen, $1.75 each. No disease. Safe arrival.

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19D12t **FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.**

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Rocky Mountain Bee-Plant Seed!

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The A B C of Bee-Culture says of it: "This is a beautiful plant for the flower-garden, to say nothing of the honey it produces. It grows fromtwo to three feet in hight and bears large, clusters of bright pink flowers. It grows naturally on the Rocky Mountains, and in Colorado, where it is said to furnish large quantities of honey."

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GENERAL ITEMS

Red Clover Queens—A Caution.

I wish to say something about red-clover queens. I have kept bees some 40 years, and in that time I have known the bees to work on red clover 3 times—this fall, and twice before, about 10 years apart; but they gathered no surplus. I think they only do it when all other flowers fail to produce nectar. I never saw bees work any stronger than they did on the clover. I have seen as high as 20 to a rod square, doing their best to gather nectar, and no doubt but they reacht some, but not to gather any surplus. In my opinion it is not right to hold out an idea that such a queen has been found, when next summer will disprove it. D. C. WILSON.

Linn Co., Iowa, Sept. 9.

Wintering Bees—Refrigerator System.

Having had inquiry regarding my method of wintering bees on the summer stands, and requesting a full description of same, I can only say as I have already written:

Arrange your hives for wintering like a refrigerator—that is, with a dry-air circulation. This will carry up all moisture from the brood-nest, and when any particles of matter or smells reach the cold-air chamber above the bees, this moisture is condenst, all vapor and odor is removed, and only the pure dry air is returned to the brood-chamber.

Trusting that most bee-keepers have used refrigerators during this last summer, and in order that all may be prepared fully to understand this method, I enclose cut of the inside of a refrigerator, showing the air circulation—the cold air descends, and the hot air ascends. Open the door of the provision chamber, place your hand quickly under the ice-box, and you will feel the downward current, but it soon ceases, because the door is open. The same would occur in a bee-hive if there was a large opening at the bottom, as many have recommended. By having the hive nearly closed the circulation will continue strong enough to carry the



Refrigerator—Showing Air-Currents.

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Wholesale and Retail

This foundation is made by an absolutely non-dipping process, thereby producing a perfectly clear and pliable foundation that retains the odor and color of beeswax, and is free from dirt.

Working wax into foundation for cash, a specialty. Write for samples and prices.

A full line of Supplies at the very lowest prices, and in any quantity. Best quality and prompt shipment. Send for large, illustrated catalog.

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Best on Earth

What? Our **New Champion Winter-Cases.** And to introduce them thruout the United States and Canada we will sell them at a liberal discount until Oct 15, 1900. Send for quotations. We are also headquarters for the NO-DRIP SHIPPING-CASES.

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It has blanks for a year's egg record and describes the **HUMPHREY** Green Bone and Vegetable **CUTTER** guaranteed to cut more bone in less time and with less labor than any other cutter. The book is Free. Write **Humphrey & Sons, Box 56 Joliet, Ills.**

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A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book publisht to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipt, or his library complete, without THE BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE.

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moisture above. This is no invention of mine—only its adaptation to bee-hives. This system of dry-air circulation is old, is scientifically correct, simple, effective and purifying. The air currents will take their natural courses unless obstructed by having a large opening at the bottom of the hive.

With this arrangement the empty section-holder filled with a basket or pillow of absorbents—chaff, shavings or leaves (leaves preferred)—represents the ice-box of a refrigerator. This is the cold-air chamber and is not protected from the outside cold weather. The hive proper is fully protected and made warm; this contains the bees and the brood-nest, represents the provision-chamber of a refrigerator, and is arranged so that there will be a slight circulation—not enough perceptibly to cool this apartment—but sufficient to carry off all moisture.

D. H. METCALF.

Calhoun Co., Mich.

Bees Didn't Do Well.

Bees did not do very well this season. While I was away from home I lost two swarms. Honey is scarce.

CHARLES LEHNUS.

Kankakee Co., Ill., Oct. 1.

A Report—Dry and Hot.

Three years ago I had a nice lot of honey, but have had none since. I got only 35 one-pound boxes from two colonies this season, and that they gathered from buckwheat the last week in August and first of September. I took it off last week. The old colony produced 25 pounds and the spring colony 10 pounds. I did not let the old colony swarm, but killed the young queen, and, having a lot of brood-frames, placed them in another hive, and put one on top of the other. I lookt at

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Golden Italian Queens.

By return mail, 75 cents each; $7 50 per dozen. They pleased every customer this year; well, why not? They are the prettiest, gentlest and best hustlers you ever saw.

—Muth's—

Square Glass Honey-Jars.

Just the package for home trade. Full line of ROOT'S GOODS at their prices.

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Have you any FANCY WHITE comb or extracted honey for sale? Also beeswax wanted.

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Light Amber Comb Honey. Please mention quantity you have, how put up, from what flowers gathered, and what price you ask f.o.b. Chicago.

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has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

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You pay for what you get in this world. You understand that. But as a business proposition we want you to try our great medicine for Indigestion. Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, "the Blues," and like complaints—

Laxative **NERVO-VITAL** Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

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If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

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Last winter's cut of basswood is the whitest it has been for many seasons. We are now making sections out of this new stock and therefore are in a position to furnish you with the very finest quality in the market.

LEWIS WHITE-POLISHT SECTIONS

Are perfect in workmanship and color.

Orders shipt immediately upon receipt. A complete line of everything needed in the apiary. Five different styles of Bee-Hives.

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26 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 26 cents a pound—CASH—for best yellow, upon its receipt, or 28 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

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It contains Platform, Sketches, Pictures and Letters of Acceptance of Candidates and much valuable Statistical matter. Full of Facts. An Argument Settler. Pass them around. Price, 10c per copy, postpaid; $1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Send your order at once to

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Yellow Sweet Clover Seed

WE HAVE IT AT LAST!

We have finally succeeded in getting a SMALL quantity of the seed of the YELLOW variety of sweet clover. This kind blooms from two to four weeks earlier than the common or white variety of sweet clover. It also grows much shorter, only about two feet in hight. It is as much visited by the bees as the white, and usually comes into bloom ahead of white clover and basswood. We offer the seed as a premium

A QUARTER POUND FOR SENDING ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION.

So long as it lasts, we will mail a quarter pound of the seed to a regular paid-up subscriber who sends us ONE NEW subscriber for the American Bee Journal one year, with $1.00; or ¼ pound by mail for 30 cents.

We have been trying for years to secure this seed, and finally succeeded in getting it. It is new seed, gathered last season by an old personal friend of ours, so we know it is all right. But we have only a small supply. When nearly out we will mention it.

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PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.



Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation
Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.
Being the cleanest is usually workt the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,
Sole Manufacturer,
Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

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BEE-SUPPLIES!

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free. WALTER S. POUDER,
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Belgian Hare Guide AND DIRECTORY OF BREEDERS. Price 25c
Inland Poultry Journal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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them before putting on the super and found that they had filled both brood-chambers with brood and honey.

For a section of 10 miles square we have had the driest and hottest weather ever known. I had a fine lot of sweet clover but it all dried up, and being along the pasture-field the cattle got at it and stript it. There are a few blossoms coming out now, but being dry there is nothing for the bees to gather.

We have had but two good showers in 10 weeks, and the springs are all getting very low. We will have no potatoes, cabbage, or garden stuff; there will be a few tomatoes, but the crop will be very small. HENRY C. MOYLE.

Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 27.

Fall Crop a Failure.

The fall crop of honey here is a failure, and I have disposed of my spring crop in the home market at 15 cents per pound for comb honey. We secured only about half a crop, which was 35 pounds to the colony.

W. L. MCGHEE.

Jackson Co., Ohio, Sept. 29.



Bees' Tongues and Red Clover.

I have felt a good deal of regret that so much pains have been taken to breed for color with so few far more valuable points or traits of character. I have sometimes thought that the National Bee-Keepers' Association could not do anything more helpful to American bee-keepers than to pass a resolution something like this:

RESOLVED, That we look with regret upon the efforts to breed high-colored bees, and deem three full bands of yellow on Italian-worker bees as much color as necessary or desirable.

Such a resolution would at least let the younger bee-keepers know what they thought of color, and establish a standard the same as the rules for grading honey, and at the same time give queen-breeders an opportunity to turn their attention to something of more value than color. The Ethiopian may not be able to change his skin, nor the leopard his spots; but we can all see how the American queen-breeder can change the color of a breed of bees. A few careful, thoughtful men have largely increast the production of honey by selecting and breeding from the strongest and most industrious colonies, and we have at least one well-authenticated instance where swarming has been reduced a half. Now, if swarming can be reduced a half by careful breeding in a few years, it can be reduced three-fourths and nine-tenths with the same care, and probably even more than that.

If the color of bees can be changed, their industry increast, and their swarming instincts reduced a half, with a few years of careful attention to breeding, is there any reason to doubt that bees can be produced with tongues sufficiently long to reach the honey of red clover? All that is needed

Sharples Cream Separators: Profitable Dairying

is to breed with this object in view. The Michigan Experiment Station has reported some very interesting facts in this connection, showing that they have now a strain of Italian bees whose tongues are more than one and a third times the length of those of black bees, and one and a fifth times the length of the average Italian bees.

But we must not be content with simply increasing the length of the tongues of our bees. We must also decrease the length of the corolla of the red-clover blossom. And here is a nice job for some bright boy, and there will be money in it, too. Go to the fields and watch until you find plants of red clover that the bees work on freely, then mark and secure the seed, and sow and cross-fertilize by hand, and in a few years a variety of clover will be produced with blossoms not half the average length of those varieties now in general use. As soon as such a variety is produced, seed can be grown for market when the bee-keepers will fairly tumble over each other to get hold of it. But as it will be many years before such a variety will come into general use, let the good work go on in lengthening the tongue of our bees.

All bee-keepers may do more or less by keeping a close watch for colonies that work on red clover, and breed from the queens of such for a series of years. There is little doubt in my mind that much might be done in this line. I shall be surprised if we do not find that those colonies that work best on white clover and basswood are not the same that take most kindly to red clover.—J. E. CRANE, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee



Journal for one year—both for only $1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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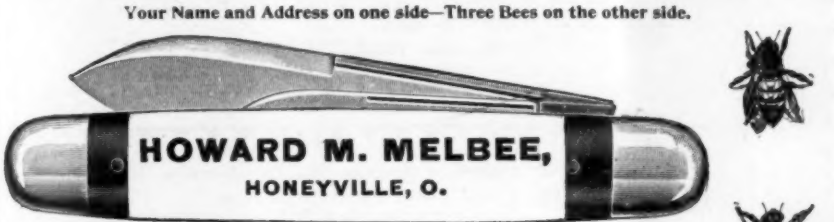
Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the Court House in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 16 and 17, 1900. All are cordially invited to attend.

B. KENNEDY, Sec.
R. F. D. No. 5, Rockford, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.







[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for $1.10, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with $3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for $1.90.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

☞Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Choice to fancy comb is selling at 15@16c per pound; good to No. 1, 14@15c; No. 2, white, 12@13c; amber, 11@12c; off grades, including buckwheat, from 9@10c. Extracted white, 7½@8c; ambers, 7@7½c; dark and off grades, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 28c.

The market is strong, and sales are prompt of nearly all arrivals. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—Fancy white comb honey, 14@15c; No. 1 white, 13½@14c; No. 1 amber, 12c; dark, 11@11½c. Market firm, demand good, receipts light. Beeswax, 25@30c.

W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO.,
Successors to C. C. Clemons & Co.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Fancy one-pound comb very light receipt and much wanted at 16 cents mostly, occasionally 17c; very light supply; poor also selling 14@8c as grades. Extracted, no stock here, and not in great demand at any time in Buffalo. Fancy beeswax, 30@33c; dark, etc., 24@28c. BATTERSON & CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Comb honey in good demand for all grades at 15@16c for fancy white; 13@14c for No. 1 white; 12c for amber and 10@11c buckwheat. Extracted in fair demand at 7@7½c for white, 6½@7c for light amber; 6c amber, and 5½c dark. Beeswax quiet and declining; selling at from 27@28c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Our honey market is very strong at the following prices, with supplies very light: Fancy one-pound cartons, 17c; A No. 1, 15@16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted from 7½@8½ cents, according to quality.

Can see no reason why these prices should not be well maintained right thru the season.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The demand for fancy comb honey is good and finds ready sale at 16@16½c; No. 1, 15c. The demand for extracted honey at present is slow and offer same by the barrel as follows: White clover, 8½@9c; Southern, 6½@7½c; Florida, 7@8 cents, according to quality. Beeswax, 27c.

The above are MY SELLING PRICES. I do not handle any honey on commission, but pay spot cash on delivery. C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Demand good, now at firm prices; White comb, 15@16c; mixt white, 13@15c; amber, 12@13c; buckwheat, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 8@9c; mixt white, 8@8½c; amber, 7@7½c; buckwheat, 6@6½c. H. R. WRIGHT.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Fancy white comb, 15@16c; darker grades, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 8@9c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

No demand at present for extracted.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—White comb, 13@14 cents; amber, 11½@12½c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber 6¼@7¼c; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax. 26@28c.

Market presents a healthy tone, being lightly stockt with all descriptions, with inquiry not lacking, even for most common qualities, altho choice to select naturally commands the most attention.

WANTED—HONEY AND BEESWAX.

We have a tremendous and growing trade in this line, and would like to hear from all who have such goods to sell in any part of the country, with quality, description, and lowest cash price. THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.

WANTED COMB HONEY AND EXTRACTED HONEY. Will buy your honey, no matter what quantity. Mail sample with your price expected delivered in Cincinnati. I pay cash on delivery. C. H W. WEBER, 2146 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Wanted To Buy Honey

What have you to offer and at what price?

33Atf ED WILKINSON, Wilton, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Wanted COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY

State price, kind and quantity, also rate of freight to Boston.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE,
31 and 33 Commercial Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

We have a Large Stock on hand and can ship promptly.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Hives, Extractors

OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE BEE-KEEPING LINE.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

☞ W. M. GERRISH, East Notingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

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SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)	60c	$1.00	$2.25	$4.00
Crimson Clover	70c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Alsike Clover	80c	1.50	3.50	6.50
White Clover	90c	1.70	3.75	6.50
Alfalfa Clover	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

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BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publisht, send $1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

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of Mississippi—specially adapted to the raising of

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E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,
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24A24t CHICAGO, ILL.
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FALL SPECIALTIES

Shipping-Cases, Root's No Drip; Five-Gallon Cans for extracted honey, Danz. Cartons for comb honey. Cash or trade for beeswax. Send for catalog. **M. H. Hunt & Son, Bell Branch, Mich.**
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

23rd Year Dadant's Foundation. 23rd Year

We guarantee satisfaction. ✻✻
What more can anybody do? BEAUTY PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS.
PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.

Why does it sell so well? ✻✻
Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.
Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material.
We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, $1.25, by Mail.

Beeswax Wanted ✻ ✻ ✻

AT ALL TIMES. **CHAS. DADANT & SON,**
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MADE TO ORDER.



Bingham Brass Smokers,



made of sheet-brass which does not rust or burn ut should last a life-time. You need one, but they cost 25 cents more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes.

No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing and does not

DROP INKY DROPS.

The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire.
Prices: Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four-inch Stove, per mail, $1.50; 3½-inch, $1.10; three-inch, $1.00; 2½-inch, 90 cents; two-inch, 65 cents.

BINGHAM SMOKERS

are the original, and have all the improvements, and have been the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for 22 years. Address, **T. F. BINGHAM, FARWELL, MICH.**
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

QUEENS

Untested Queens, Italian, 60 cents. Tested, $1.
From honey-gathering stock.
We keep in stock a full line of popular Apiarian Supplies. Catalog free.

Apiaries—Glen Cove, L.I. **I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.**
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Four Celluloid Queen-Buttons Free

AS A PREMIUM



For sending us **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER** to the Bee Journal for the balance of this year, with **30 cents**, we will mail you **FOUR** of these pretty buttons for wearing on the coat-lapel. (You can wear one and give the others to the children.) The queen has a golden tinge.



This offer is made only to our present regular subscribers.

NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate, it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

Prices of Buttons alone, postpaid: One button, 8 cts.; 2 buttons, 6 cts. each: 5 or more, 5 cts. each. (Stamps taken.) Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.